John McDowell

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CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

[*Continued.*]

[Mr. Craik's observations are republished on account of an error in the arrangement of them, in yesterday's Gazette.]

Mr CRAIK. At this stage of the present debate and when I inform the Committee that I do not expect that any observations which I can offer, will make an impression upon the Members, it might be expected that I should make some apology for rising at this time. I find an apology sufficiently strong, in the importance of the subject under discussion, and in the conviction that it is my duty to take the most public method of expressing my opposition to the principle contained in the present amendment. Were it not for these considerations, the present state of my health would strongly forbid my mixing in the present debate.

Having been prevented by indisposition from hearing the whole of the debate upon the amendment now under consideration, I am obliged to depend upon the statement which has been given by the reporters of the debates, as to a part, and particularly the introductory observations of the gentleman from Virginia, who brought forward the amendment which has produced this lengthy and passionate debate. That the debate should be lengthy and passionate, is matter of no surprize. Had I been accustomed to look for consistency of public conduct in that gentleman, I might, perhaps, have expected that as on a late and important occasion, he expressed such a strong desire for harmony and unanimity, and urged in favor of a postponement of the discussion, to a very distant day, the evils that were to be apprehended from the excitement of passion and party warmth; I say, Mr. Chairman, if I had calculated on the ground of what had taken place, I might have expected that, on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina, to go into the consideration of this bill, a motion for postponement to a future day would have come from the member from Virginia; or, that the present amendment would have been delayed to some future session, when, in that gentleman's opinion, the danger from irritation might be less, or harmony and union not of so much importance as at present—for I will venture to say that the present amendment brought forward by that gentleman, involves a principle, which, in its very nature, is of all others the most likely to produce excitement in this House, to call forth criminations and recriminations, to bring into action all the asperity of party, to set afloat all those passions which have so often agitated this body, and, in short, to produce a political warfare of opinions, the most opposite, deep-rooted, fixed, and irreconcileable. But whatever change of circumstances may have taken place, to reconcile the gentleman's change of opinion to himself, as to the necessity of harmony, and the danger of irritation, then and now,—I do not complain of his want of forbearance on the present occasion; notwithstanding the professions of a different disposition, which have been made, am I at all surprized at the avidity with which the present opportunity has been seized, not only to establish a principle dangerous to the very existence of the Government, but to indulge himself, with those who have followed him, in the most unmerited suspicions, censure and crimination, not only of the Executive but of all those members of this house, who have differed with him in their political system of action. I say, Mr. Chairman, I do not, nor ought I to complain, because I am free to confess that I am one of those (perhaps one of a few) who have believed, at least for some time past, that, from the state of parties in this house, little was to be expected from attempts at union and harmony—that nothing was to be obtained by concession: I have therefore resisted every temptation to action, from considerations of this kind; and have determined to do what I think he interests of my country require, and that speedily, so far as depends upon me, without examining how it may be received by those who greatly differ from me in opinion. I have also said, Mr. Chairman, that I was not at all *surprized* at the amendment which is now brought forward, nor at the observations by which it has been introduced and supported, for when I take a retrospective view of the conduct of opposition, I find the present attempt to be one other link to that chain of unsuccessful effort, which was begun soon after the organization of the government, and has been lengthened out to the present moment, as occasion presented—efforts to establish a principle which, if supported by a majority of this House, and by the people our constituents, must inevitably, and in my view of the subject, very shortly, subvert or materially change the present established government.

This principle involves, in my opinion, a very plain, obvious, and simple question: Shall a majority of the House of Representatives absorb and draw to itself all the powers of this government, which have been distributed into different channels, or departments; or shall each department of the government be supported by the others in the exercise of its constitutional functions? And is it not equally the duty of a member of this house to defend and protect the other departments, whilst moving in their own appropriate spheres, as it is to maintain and employ that portion of power which the constitution has intrusted to them? This is a question which, though repeatedly settled, so far as a decision can avail to this purpose, is yet one of the utmost importance, and will continue to be, as long as it shall be open to discussion; which I believe will be the case so long as the house is composed of its present members. This principle is one, among many others, the contest about which strongly characterizes party in this house. Perhaps this expression, of party existing here, may give offence to some: I am not very solicitous about the choice of words; but if I were, I profess to be at a loss for a more appropriate and fit expression of the opposition and marked conflict of opinion, which has prevailed in this House since I have had a seat in it, and which, I trust, will continue to prevail as long as measures similar to the present shall be advocated. So long as I shall hold a seat here, I shall boast of being one of a party, who, by every effort in their power, shall resist this and many other characterizing attempts. Were I to deny the existence of party here, I should risque an assertion in the very teeth of every day's observation—I should shut my ears and eyes to the very conclusive evidence which the present debate affords. If such is the fact, and it is no secret out of the walls of this House, why deny it? The acknowledgment is necessary to the cure of the evil; for, Sir, divided as we are at present, I consider it a most serious evil, and one that threatens much mischief to the country. That Party does exist in this House, the people are not now for the first time to be told; but that Opposition is now become so systematized, the line of separation so broad, and (if the objects pursued are the same) the means of attaining them so different, that the present House of Representatives can never be expected to harmonize and unite, is a truth which the people are not sufficiently impressed with, and which it is proper they should soon be informed of: As well might it be expected that two diverging lines should meet in their extension, as that men, acting, if not with different motives, at least with such opposite views of the same subject; men taking directly different courses, and parting at the very threshold of every measure of importance, should harmonize and unite. If my assertion of the existence of party, should offend some, the idea of the people deciding between us, may alarm others. By this I mean to be understood the calling the attention of the people to an examination of our conduct, and their expression of an opinion, in the constitutional mode of election. It is time to speak out:——If the People, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has confidently asserted, are with him in the establishment of the principles now contended for, and my constituents are among the number I am free to acknowledge myself unfit to hold a seat here as their representative; for I can never, consistently with my sense of duty, and the opinions which I entertain of its importance to the very existence of our constitution, which I have sworn to support, carry it into effect, or give it the sanction of my vote—notwithstanding the same gentleman's deduction from a supposed disunion of some members of this House to attract public attention, that this is an admission, on their part, that the people are against them; and notwithstanding the gentleman's boast of their support, I feel no difficulty in making the trial, or fears as to the final result. If indeed I supposed that the people gave credit to one half of the insinuations, assertions, and criminations, which have been made on this floor, and out of it, on this, and on other occasions, against the Executive, and those who have generally supported him, as a constituent part of the government, in the exercise of his constitutional powers and duties, however I might be satisfied they were unmerited, I should certainly have little reason to calculate upon their support. What effect these charges, so often repeated and unjustly predicted, may have, I cannot pretend to say; that they have had a certain effect already, I have no doubt: that they have not fully answered the end intended, is to be attributed to the good sense of those to whom they were addressed—to their capacity of distinguishing and judging for themselves.

I acknowledge the talents of members would be more properly employed in convincing and informing each other. The style of debate which has lately prevailed here, is but little suited to this object—nor do I believe that much impression is made by it without these walls. But little that has recently taken place could be intended for members of this body; it is time therefore to follow it where it is designed to have an influence. Mr. Chairman, I wish not to anticipate a crisis in our affairs, which present appearances seem to proclaim is fast approaching: should it arise, which I pray heaven to avert, it may be such as to call for all the energies and resources of our country. It will be then of the utmost importance that the Executive should possess the confidence of his countrymen, and that those men who have upon all occasions expressed a disposition and readiness to exert the means of the government for its defence and protection, should stand well with the people; to this end it will be necessary that their conduct, their views and motives should be explained, and freed from the imputations which have on this as upon former occasions been heaped upon them.

I have already, Mr. Chairman, observed that I considered this amendment as involving the same principle which has most pertinaciously upon every occasion which has presented itself been contended for with all the unity and talents of the party, and that I considered it one, which if established in the latitude contended for, would fundamentally change if not destroy the constitution under which we live, and which we have sworn to support. The first attempt at the establishment of the right in the house of representatives under the appropriating power, to exercise an unrestrained discretion upon an act done by the executive, within the limits and under the authority of his constitutional powers, was in the memorable case of the British treaty. On this occasion, they contended for the right of defeating an act of the president and senate, by withholding an appropriation necessary to carry it into effect. The next in point of time, was on the mint establishment, where after a law had passed, sanctioned by all the forms which the constitution prescribed, an attempt was made to defeat its operation by withholding the appropriation of money necessary to its execution.

A third and similar attempt was made to defeat the execution of the law for the building and equipping of the frigates. Another effort was made I believe during the same session, by withholding an appropriation for carrying into effect the law fixing the military establishment of the United States so far as relative to a troop of horse. Now there was but a fair attempt at a repeal of the law so far as relative to this troop—the repealing law passed both houses of the legislature, and was sent to the president for his consideration—he returned it with his reasons of dissent, and there not being a constitutional majority in its favor, it failed. After having gone through all the stages which the constitution requires, and having been weighed and considered, the sense of the legislature was fairly expressed that the law authorising this troop of horse should not be repealed, but that the troop should continue: notwithstanding all this, and that it required two thirds of both branches of the legislature in this situation of the business to repeal the law, it was contended in the house of representatives, that a bare majority of that body had the constitutional right of defeating it by withholding the appropriation necessary to support it, and an attempt was made to that effect.

The next memorable case is the one now under consideration, where an attempt is made to break down, destroy and alter an establishment made by the president of the United States, under authority given him by the constitution.—I do not propose to trespass upon the time of the committee by a separate consideration of each of those cases, because the house are already in possession of the debates upon them, and because a very few plain and simple reflections upon a collective view of them, will show the danger of the principle, which is the same in all of them, when carried into practice, the use which may be made of it, and the means adopted to give it success.

If a bare majority in the house of representatives can act as a *check mate* to the president of the United States in every case where in the execution of his constitutional powers, he must have money to give effect to his acts—if this same majority can defeat the operation of a law solemnly sanctioned by the three branches of the legislature, when that law shall require money for its execution (and most laws of importance are of this description), then sir, is every branch of the government brought at the feet of a majority of this house? Away then with the boasted independency of the different departments; there is an end of that happy and wise distribution of power, which I fondly hoped and supposed this constitution possessed—there is no longer stability in our acts, there will be no longer confidence or security in our government.—In vain is it that the framers of our constitution intended to give solemnity to our doings; in vain do we look for stability and wisdom in the constitution of the senate, or energy, decision and promptness in our executive; they are prostrated; their powers all vanish at the magic touch of the representative wand. But, Mr. Chairman, ground so untenable, attempts so hardy, required every address and management to support them. The partizans of this innovation upon our constitution, have addressed themselves to that natural tendency of all public bodies, rather to *increase* their power, than be *satisfied* with what they constitutionally possess—they have endeavoured to enlist the people on their side, by creating jealousies and suspicions of the executive, by attributing to the departments different interests and views from those of the people; they have endeavoured to impress them with an opinion, that whatever power is taken from the other branches of government, and added to that of the house of representatives, is so much regained to the public stock—every attempt at resistance to those doctrines, whether this house or out of it, is charged either to executive influence or to political opinions, hostile to the representative and republican form of government. Mr. Chairman, it is because those men are truly attached to the distribution of power under the present form of government, because they are equally enemies to anarchy and despotism, because they wish to preserve that balance and harmony which the framers of the constitution intended it should have, and to defend the whole, by giving each part its power of action—I say it is because they are against any, the smallest change, which is effected in the constitutional mode, that they differ with the mover of the present amendment, and other gentlemen of this house, upon the present and other important occasions.

Though a member of the house of representatives, I have no particular attachment to any one branch of the government compared with another, nor do I believe that any one department of government is the peculiar favorite of the people. Whatever contrasts may be drawn in this house between this branch and the other, I trust the nature of our government is better understood without these walls. The people are not now to be informed that all power emanates from them, and however distributed, those unto whom it is entrusted to be employed for the public good, are responsible to them for the proper use of it. They see in the executive a department as necessary as responsible, and as much entitled to their confidence and support as any other in the government. They have not created an office, and elected a man to fill it, for the purpose of making him the object of their suspicion, fear, jealousy and opposition. Instead of authorising the house of representatives under the idea of checking his evil propensities, to thwart every measure that may proceed from him—Instead of forming the house of representatives into a court of censors, or an inquisition to pass upon the acts of the other departments of the government, they have more wisely imposed checks in the very constitution of the departments themselves—they have in the executive department, a security which cannot be abused, in the *manner* of his *election* and the *time* for which he is elected, in the high responsibility of his situation, in being equally the object of punishment with every other servant of the public, in the impossibility, from his situation and power, of having interests distinct from the mass of citizens, into which he must shortly return—but they have another, Mr. Chairman, and not the least important; he must be a native American or a citizen, prior to the establishment of the present government, and therefore capable of taking a warm interest in the prosperity of his country, and feeling the *pride* and *influence* of the *true American character*.

Was a stranger to our constitution and form of government to hear the repeated observations in this house of executive influence, of the danger of executive patronage, and he jealousies expressed of the abuse of power; when he shall see the animated eloquence of gentlemen called forth (by a constitutional act of the president in the appointment of a foreign minister) to paint in glowing colours the danger of his influence and patronage being extended even to members of this house, I say such a man, without any other information, would naturally suppose the president to be some despotic foreign viceroy, entrusted with absolute power, and holding the purse strings of the nation, feeling no attachment to the people over whom he was placed, and having no responsibility attached to his situation. What, Mr. Chairman, would be his surprise, and to what would he attribute such conduct, when he shall be informed of the real situation, power and character of this man, when he shall be told that he is the representative of a free people, freely chosen by them from the mass of citizens, and selected for his virtue and talents.

When once the executive of this country loses the confidence of the people, when once they withdraw their support from him, there is an end to it, and to the government. That the executive influence and patronage is to be dreaded under this government is too ridiculous for serious consideration—It may be a spectre with which to frighten weak minds, to alarm children, but can never enter into the fears of men of common sense. Gentlemen may suppose it may answer their purposes, if thereby they can excite an opposition in the house supported by the people without, against the exercise of executive power: with such an opposition, in such a warfare, every other department of the government must fall. Then indeed would the house of representatives possess uncontrouled power; then it will have arrived to that tyranny which some gentlemen say republican governments have a tendency to; then indeed will the government be changed—but from such a government, and such a tyranny, I pray heaven to defend me.

Shall then those who resist this tyranny be branded with the character of men wishing to extend the executive power to the destruction of all others? Shall they be incessantly represented to the people, as acting under executive influence, as being the mouth of the executive, as being the partners and champions of executive power? And shall they be sarcastically called the heroes of the constitution? Is this a fit time to disseminate jealousies and suspicions of this kind against the executive? Are the best talents of the country to loose their effect from inculcating an opinion that these efforts are produced by the influence of executive patronage? And shall every man who happens to think with the executive, in the proper mode of administering this government, if he has talents sufficient to attract attention, be considered as a candidate for public office; or taking measures to promote his election? These are not imaginary charges; for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) must excuse my not considering his jesuitical explanation, the other day, as sufficient to take off the impression which the whole tenor of his observations would necessarily make. If he believed the mischiefs which he apprehended from executive patronage, and of its being used with effect upon this house were distant, why oppose the present bill on this ground, which does not contemplate an *increase* of patronage? And why charge the executive with making appointments from the legislature? Why tale of gentlemen in this house having commissions in their pockets; or the expectation of office, whilst advocating measures which were to make way for the appointment? And why go into a nice calculation of time between a former appropriation and the appointment to office of a member of this house? No man who heard that gentleman's observations, no man who reads them in the public prints, can doubt of the effect they were intended to have. They ought not, therefore, to have passed unnoticed. But where are the loaves and fishes which are supposed to be so dangerous in the hands of the executive? The President must have the power of working miracles with them as of old, if in their distribution more should fall to the share of any public officer than is necessary for a bare subsistence.

But, sir, why the present alarm, why this hostility against the executive upon the present occasion. Has the executive done more in this instance than the constitution has authorized him to do? Are we qualified to say, he has unwisely exceeded the power intrusted to him, have we the information necessary to form an opinion—may there not be information which we do not possess, and may it not be improper in the President to furnish us with it—shall we decide blindfold, or the President, to whom the constitution has given the right having decided from all the information before him, shall we not suppose that to be *rightfully* done which is *constitutionally* done. If the house has a right to determine there shall be no foreign ministers, they have a right to determine there *shall* be foreigners, how many, and where. Is the executive in that case bound to take their advice, if he is, may this house not as well say what those ministers shall do. This house has the *power* of refusing the necessary appropriations; have they the *constitutional right?* The President of the United States is a constitutional officer—this house must furnish his support—they may suppose this officer possesses power dangerous to the liberties of this house and to the people—they have the power to refuse an appropriation. No man will be hardy enough to contend we have the constitutional right—the same of the judges who are created by law and appointed by the President—here the legislature act under the express authority of the constitution and create the officer; can this house refuse rightfully, to appropriate for their support? So in the present case the President is a constitutional officer—he is directed by the constitution to appoint foreign ministers; it is as if the constitution had appointed them itself. Here, as in the case of the judges, is no authority given to the legislature to create those officers. The right is in strong terms taken from the legislature. To have the right to make foreign ministers or to displace them, we must have the right of foreign correspondence and the superintendance of of our foreign relations or how can we judge of the fitness or unfitness of the measure; we must also judge of the propriety of making treaties since they will require ministers to make them—will those powers be contended for? But here is an officer appointed to an office not created by law—it is now proposed to recal or displace him; can this be done but by the same authority that appointed him. The appropriation was fixed by law, the officer was created by the President—the President who judged of his appointment, must judge of his recal.

I do not undertake to determine, nor do I think it necessary at this time, and in this place, to express an opinion upon the general question of the policy of this government in maintaining a political connection with the other nations of the world, or of the propriety of an extension or reduction of our present diplomatic establishment, because I do not believe I possess all the information necessary to a correct opinion upon the subject; and because such opinion could only be considered as that of any other individual of the community, and should have no effect as coming from me in my representative character. I believe the constitution has given to the Executive the right to decide upon this subject: the President can have the best advice of the nation, and will, no doubt take it; if he shall at any time be of opinion with this advice, and all the information before him, which his constitutional character furnishes him with, that the interests of the country will be promoted by a reduction of the diplomatic establishment; as he has the right, so I believe he will be disposed to exercise it. As the people of the United States, and myself among the number have thought he could be safely trusted with the exercise of this right, I am not disposed in this exparte manner to question either his wisdom or integrity, by withdrawing my support from him.

Nor do I consider it necessary on this occasion, to vindicate him against a charge of a supposed resolution on his part to elect to office only such men as shall in the general accord with him in opinion, as to the best mode of administering the government: because I do not consider that such a resolution. If adopted, requires defence, inasmuch as I believe it would be justified by common sense, common prudence, and common experience. Nor can I admit that the supposed difficulties which have been suggested by gentlemen in this debate, viz. the member from New-York (Mr. Livingston) and the member from Virginia (Mr. Brent) are objections to the adoption of such a resolution, if indeed, I believed that the time would shortly arrive, when the Executive should be reduced to that situation for want of talents or integrity, among those who generally approve of the measures of government, as to compel him either to make the selection to office from a contrary description of character as to political opinion, or as the member from Virginia (Mr. Brent) has expressed himself, to hoist into office demagogues, who have no other recommendation than their [illegible] occasions, to sing Hallelujahs to Executive power and influence, I should consider such an event much to be deplored; then, indeed, should I be willing to give some force to those objections, but as I wish not unnecessarily to distress myself, I shall not anticipate an evil which I believe to be as distant and as remote as it would be serious and alarming if at hand.

Nor, Mr. Chairman, do I think the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) has been very fortunate in the choice of character which he has made to invalidate the truth of an observation which has been frequently made, viz. that the Executive had in no instance deviated from such rule, in the appointment to office without having melancholy cause to lament it. As this gentleman has thought fit to bring more immediately into view this character, which he says is well known, to have been frequently alluded to, during the present debate, I thereto might safely concede all that he has intended for him on this occasion, without being considered his panegyrist: I might admit with much truth, that we owe our present situation with the French republic to that gentleman, and if it will be any gratification to the member from Virginia (Mr. Brent) or those who have pursued the same political line of conduct, I am willing to allow them a participation of those measures which have produced this situation. If this situation is as the gentleman from Virginia has insinuated an enviable one, if it is one on which we have abundant cause to felicitate ourselves then, Sir, I agree they shall have all the credit which their efforts so well entitle them to: if, on the contrary, this situation is such as every friend to the interest, the honour, and the peace of the nation has reason to lament; then will I not dispute with them the obloquy and censure which their conduct may justly merit. This is a question which I undertake not to decide, in the language of the member from Virginia (Mr. Brent), I leave it to the understanding and *feelings* of the country to determine.

Whilst taking notice of the observations of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) I cannot omit observing upon the unfair statement he has made of the remarks of the member from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) upon the subject of checking the government. If I understood that gentleman, the distinction which he took between the system of the member from Virginia and his own, was clear, explicit and intelligent: he admitted that checks were to be found in our government, but that they were checks operating within each department, he denied that the departments were checks upon each other; and he went on to exemplify and explain his his distinction in a manner which could not be misunderstood, but by the confused ideas of that gentleman upon the subject. He contended for instance, that the legislative department had constitutional checks within itself; that the house of representatives was a check upon the Senate, the Senate a check upon the house of representatives, and the President, who in this respect is a constituent part of the legislature has a check upon both: that in the executive department the Senate was a check upon the President. But he denied that the legislative department was a check upon the executive, the executive upon the legislative, or either upon the judiciary. His ideas upon this subject I will admit were very different from those of gentlemen who advocated the extraordinary doctrine of checks, introduced into this debate by the mover of the present amendment.—The checks contended for by those gentlemen are intended to produce an eternal state of warfare and hostility between the several departments of the government, that contended for by the member from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) is designed to promote harmony and a co-operation of the departments: according to those gentlemen's system, the moment of harmony, conciliation and union is the moment of danger and alarm.—That moment the government is in such a situation as that it can act with any valuable effect, is the time to sound the alarm, is the moment for this minority to exert themselves in stirring up internal war and dissention in the departments. If I believed with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) that such must be the operation of republican governments, I should then agree with him most readily in another opinion which he has expressed, that republican governments had a strong tendency to despotism and tyranny, for I will venture to assert, that out of such confusion, such disorder, such a warring and hostility of departments either anarchy or despotism must necessarily and shortly arrive. But, Sir, I fear there is but little probability of the apprehension of the member from Virginia being realized in that harmony, union and co-operation of the departments which I consider so desirable in our government, and so necessary to its useful operation, so long as he shall be a member of either of the departments. According to his own principles it will be his duty to keep a watchful eye upon their approach to this point, and to sound the alarm: and though he should be one of the virtuous minority in this house, I have no doubt but he is sufficiently known out of this house to at-

tract attention, and that he will speak loud enough to be heard at least by the minority out of those walls. If I could see strong and alarming symptoms of a harmony of this house with the Executive department at this time, I might be able to account for the amendment which is now under consideration and the style of the observations with which it was introduced, I might in that case, be able to understand why the house of representatives is thus to be drawn up in battle array against the Executive.

I will now notice a few of the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was last up (Mr. Findley) and then conclude. This gentleman, in the commencement of his speech, complains much of the personalities of some members of this house in the present debate, and of the hard names ——— been called; and he begins and finishes this same speech in a stile of abuse and crimination, but little calculated to correct the mischief he complains of. He said in one breath, that the favorers of the present amendment, are represeneted as wishing to overturn the government, and in the next, he asserts it is well known that there are men in this house, who consider the *executive* the *government*, and he attributes the observations of some gentlemen to their professional habits at county court bars; from the proficiency which this and some other gentlemen have discovered upon the present occasion in this stile of declamation I am induced to believe there are other schools besides county courts where language of this kind is taught.

But, Sir, this gentleman has made another complaint, which rather deserves to be laughed at than seriously attended to; it is, that we have taken up much time in disputing about a *principle* when we ought only to have considered the *expediency* of the measures proposed, and he has insinuated this as a usual trick with some gentlemen in this house. I consider this attempt to trepan the house, and lead from the real question, as a trick indeed, but a very shallow one. Does the gentleman pretend that the *principle* in this case must be settled before we can come to the *expediency* of the measure, and that any discussion of the expediency without a denial of the principle is an express *admission* of the principle? That to admit the right of the house of representatives to legislate or deliberate upon the expediency of the present measure, is to concede the principle contended for, in all its latitude. But when gentlemen are pressed hard upon the real question in dispute, they then endeavor to escape by putting it out of sight, or by narrowing their ground; and for this the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) who was last up, deserves credit. He has endeavored to represent the present amendment as yet more harmless—as only contending for a right in the House of Representatives to fix the question of salary to officers created by law or the constitution. I do not believe the mover of the present amendment or those who immediately followed him in support of it, from the ground which they then took, and the full disclosure they made of those objects and intentions for which I am willing to give them credit will thank those gentlemen who would now reduce the question to a mere nothing. Has the present amendment ever been contested upon this ground, unless by those two gentlemen? Has the right which they claim ever been denied? if it has I have not heard it—have those who support the present amendment, pretended that the allowances which have heretofore been made to our foreign ministers have been too high? Do they wish that a minister plenipotentiary or charge des affairs, should have less? I have not heard it contended, but the object is professed to be, by reducing the appropriation, to reduce the grade of office at two of the courts, and to compel the President to recall the ministers at another, and not to reduce the appropriation, because the present allowances to the second grade of officers is too high, and ought to be reduced. It has been explicitly avowed, that it is further intended by degrees to destroy entirely, our diplomatic establishment. But sir those gentlemen cannot be serious in their declarations upon this subject, for they have both contended (notwithstanding this declaration of their view of the subject) with all their talents, for the establishment of the very principle which the opposers of the amendment say it involves—One other object may be obtained by thus weakening the importance of the present dispute, to wit impressing the people with an opinion that the opponents to the amendment have produced an unnecessary waste of time and money, which would be indeed inexcusable if the contest was only about the saving of a few thousand dollars.

But the member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Findley) has made another attempt equally hardy in contending for the right of the *legislature* to *establish* and *create* the *officers* of ambassadors, foreign ministers, &c. and the manner of supporting his point convinces me of a truth which he has complained of as applicable to others, to wit—that he was not addressing himself to the understanding of this house, but that he intended his observations should have an effect where the detection of their fallacy might not be so easy. He has read from the constitution the claim giving to the executive, the right of appointing ambassadors, foreign ministers, judges, &c. and he has thne argued, that as the legislature notwithstanding this general grant to the executive, has claimed and exercised the right of creating the office of judge, so they have equally the right in the cases of foreign ministers, &c. I cannot attribute this misrepresentation of the similarity of the two laws to the gentleman's ignorance or want of information, for he must have seen in this same constitution an express grant of this right to the legislature in the authority given to them to establish a judiciary system, in which the right of creating the office of judge is absolutely essential; but can the gentleman find any such grant in the case of foreign ministers in any part of this instrument, and would it not have been as easy to have expressed it in one case as in the other, if the framers of the constitution intended the legislature should possess the right. I contend the office of foreign minister is created by the constitution to be filled at the discretion of the executive as circumstances and the interest of the country may require.

But as the gentleman is conscious he cannot find any specific grant in the constitution of the right in this house to legislate upon the expediency of reducing our diplomatic establishment, he has availed himself of a very old plea to support his claim, a plea that has been constantly resorted to to uphold the most extravagant demands. The gentleman asks, has not the legislature the right of declaring war? And under this right he claims the one now contested and may claim any other belonging to the government with equal pretensions. As we have the right of declaring war, say those gentlemen, all others follow as incidental to this general power which are in any degree connected with it, and as incidental to this they *ha* e claimed a participation in the treaty making power; they now claim a controul for our diplomatic establishment, and may with equal propriety take into their hands the entire superintendance of our foreign intercourse and connections. So of their claims under the right of appropriation what the war right leaves the appropriating right takes, and thus the House of Representatives strips the other departments of the government. The gentleman in remarking upon what he calls a request, and he might have said in many instances as an apt quotation from a favorite author, viz- the tendency of certain measures to *stop the wheels of Government*, observes that the donia of the right which is claimed in the present instance to the House of Representatives is stopping *one* of the wheels of government. If it is a wheel, it is a *fifth* wheel which does not belong to the political carriage, and which he is attempting to clog it with contrary to the original design of the builder, and I will say against my consent, for I declare I am not so much attached to the fashionable novelties of the day or to new fangled inventions as to receive this upon the bare recommendation of the projectors. I believe it may do harm and can do no good—it may impede the motion and progress of the vehicle to which it may be attached and may eventually overset and destroy it.

This gentleman has also followed the example of all those who contend that power can be trusted no where but in the House of Representatives and has argued against the executive's exercise of it from the possible abuse of it. He has contended that it would be dangerous to give the power to the executive to create officers because he might abuse it with a view to the service of his friends, and he has quoted most of our state governments to shew the extreme jealousy and caution with which they have delegated the power of appointment to office, he has also urged the opinions of men of talents in the convention of this state which accepted the present constitution, to support the plenitude of power in this house under the right of rejecting money bills.—In this instance also the gentleman has followed the common error of all those who have attempted changes in the constitution in any other than the constitutional mode. They undertake to make a constitution and not to execute one—they enquire where power *ought* to be lodged, when they should be examining where *it is deposited*—we are not now in *Convention* to pass upon this government, we are not discussing the question where the power of creating and appointing to offices would be best and most safely entrusted—but we are simply to determine where it is to be found—I believe it is wisely placed where I contend I see it.

It has been insinuated in the course of the debate, that the executive had expressed an opinion that the right of creating the offices of foreign ministers, &c. was in the legislature. I see nothing to justify this conclusion—The practice of the executive from the commencement of the government to the present day, has been expressly against a concession of this right: and the practice of the legislature has been equally opposed to the claim. Can gentlemen shew an instance where the legislature have created an office of this kind? Has not the uniform practice of the executive been, to appoint to office, and then call upon the house not for a creation of the office, but for an appropriation for the officer. In the late mission to Paris, did the executive consult this house before he made the appointment, to know whether we would have one or three commissioners? And was his right to determine that question disputed, when we were called upon to appropriate for three commissioners? Is it proposed to question this right which the President has thought himself authorised to exercise, during the present session, in the appointment of three commissioners to treat with the Cherokee Indians? The appointment has been made without consulting us; and I have not supposed it would be disputed, or the appropriation.

But as some extracts from the speeches of members formerly of this house were read to the committee, by the mover of the amendment, with a view to shew, as I understand, that the ground now contended for by the opponents to the present amendment, was not taken early in the government. And as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) has expressed great uneasiness and alarm to find from the reading of these extracts, that the opinions now expressed by some gentlemen, are but of a late date, that they have changed with a change of views, and that there should be such a want of consistency in their conduct. I shall beg leave in conclusion to read to this committee a few extracts from the congressional register of the debates and proceedings in the first congress, as a compleat refutation of those insinuations. As I was not in the house when the extracts were offered by the mover of the amendment, and they were not printed with his observations; I have not had an opportunity of examining them. Those, however, which I shall offer, are directly to the point; and prove inconcileably, that the present question was settled erly in the government, in the first case in which it arose; and that if there is any inconsistency of conduct in gentlemen, upon the present subject, it rather attaches to those who have since contended for the right now claimed. Mr. Craik then read the extract of the proceedings and debate on a bill brought into the house of representatives, for making provision for the defraying of expences attending Indian treaties; which bill contained a clause directing that commissioners, not exceeding three, should be appointed, and allowed compensation, &c. When the bill came under the consideration of the house, a member, Mr. Sedgwick, made a motion to strike out that part of the clause, restraining the number of commissioners to three, on the ground that it was an unconstitutional interference on the part of the house, with the executive authority; that the right of saying how many commissioners there should be appointed, belonged to the executive alone; and that this house have nothing to do with it. The question for striking out the clause after debate, was carried. Mr. Craik observed, that the mover of that amendment, for striking out the clause, was well known to have always maintained a steady and uniform opinion upon this subject; and Mr. Craik observed he was authorised to say, that a member then from Virginia (Mr. Madison) whose opinions the supporters of the present amendment, generally respected, seconded the motion of Mr. Sedgwick, which was then the subject of discussion. Mr. Craik took notice of a part of the debate where Mr. Smith, then a member of the house, when speaking upon the question, asked the house, "what was to be done, supposing the United States were at war with a nation from whom overtures of peace were received—Suppose it was absolutely necessary during the next recess of congress, to send a minister or an envoy to the Dey of Algiers; would it be proper to delay so necessary a business, until this house could be convened.?"

Mr. C. observed, the extract of the law, and debate thereon which he had used, required no comments, but he would propose the same question now, which was then put for the consideation of the committee. Mr. C. concluded with an expression of his decided and unequivocal opposition to the amendment under discussion: observed his strength was exhausted, but not the subject.

Mr. C. CLAIBORNE wished to offer a few reasons for his vote on this question.

He was clear that the House had a right to restrict our diplomatic appointments, so far as related to the appropriation of money; and he was convinced that the good of the country required an exertion of that right on the present occasion.

He was convinced also that that part of the Constitution which had placed the care of the Treasury in the hands of the House of Representatives, had greatly recommended it to the people of the United States; and if ever that valuable deposit was parted with, the affections of the citizens towards the government would be greatly lessened; and he further believed, that if it were one of the political tenets of the gentleman just sat down, (and his arguments declared it to be so) that the doors of the Treasury, so far as relates to foreign intercourse, shall always be opened at the will of the Executive, that this very honourable gentleman and his adherents would not long be the favourite Politicians of America. But candour impelled him to declare, that the saving of a few thousand dollars was not his chief motive in supporting this amendment. He considered it of infinitely more importance as a check to the growth of our foreign Political connections—connections which he had for several years viewed as dangerous to the welfare of this country.

Situated as the United States are, at a great distance from the transatlantic world, unambitious of conquests, and blessed with a government formed by the people, and highly pleasing to a large majority of them, what, said he, have we to do with the politics of Europe? With that continual confusion and warfare occasioned by the constant desire to preserve the balance of power, so necessary for the existence of small nations, surrounded, as they are by more powerful nations? These were evils which called for the sympathy of the finest feelings of humanity for distress; but they were events with which we, as a nation, had nothing to do. It was our concern to preserve harmony with all nations; to follow the peaceful pursuit of our agriculture; to afford to our unoffending commerce such a protection as we are enabled to do without oppressing our agriculture; but to keep aloof from the intrigues and designs of European princes as well as republics.

With this view of the subject, he saw no necessity for this extensive political intercourse. He believed it was of no use. Was it found that when England determined to despoil our commerce, it was in the power of our minister there to prevent it? Or, if other maritime powers were disposed to do the same, could our ministers avert the evil? He believed not. But had not our foreign political connections been attended with serious evils? To what was our present critical situation owing but to this? What, more than this, tended to produce quarrels with foreign governments, and of course to endanger our tranquility at home? He appealed to every experienced man, whether we had any thing more to fear than this.

But were there no further mischiefs to be apprehended from this policy? Would not foreign politics be introduced, which might bring about a change of sentiments and views in the country? Was this desirable for America? Or would it not rather prove the bane of its liberty? Amongst the things most to be dreaded was, however, the introduction of a foreign interest into our councils. And ought we not, he asked, to close every door to its entrance, as a necessary precaution to secure our freedom and happiness? He was of opinion that this was the truest policy which America could pursue.

The committee had been told that this was not the proper time to retrench our diplomatic corps. But the same gentleman had stated Europe as convulsed to its center, as disregarding the law of nations; where they state villainy as riding triumphant, and where the principles of morality and virtue had but few supporters. If this were true, surely no time was more proper than the present to reduce our present establishment; for, if the times were so iniquitous, what possible good could honest American ministers render to their country from a residence in those countries.

The committee had also been told by the gentleman from Delaware, that so great was the thirst for conquest in those countries, that, for aught he knew, a compact might now be making to *enslave America*, and he adduced that as a reason for continuing what he called our *honorable spies* abroad. In a little circle of one of the countries of Switzerland, on a question like this, such a suggestion might be entitled to some little weight; but, upon this floor, it was not surely worthy of consideration. For let it be remarked that an immense ocean separates the United States from those countries; and a late attempt to *enslave America*, had produced, to use an hackneyed phrase, an *awful lesson* to the world how future attempts of this kind were made.

For his own part he was surprised that this motion had been so much opposed. Provision was made for the two great belligerent countries, and there seemed to be no objection to a minister plenipotentiary being sent to Spain.—With respect to other powers, he saw no occasion for our sending ministers to them.

The observations of the gentleman from Georgia had had considerable weight on his mind. That gentleman had, from experience, informed the committee what took place under the confederation. In the infancy of our national government, the policy of sending ministers to foreign courts was much gone into; but he told them experience soon evinced that it was a dangerous policy, and that at the origin of the present government, they were almost wholly discontinued. This was the *wisdom of experience*, which he greatly relied upon.

The gentleman from Maryland just sat down, complained of abuse from gentlemen favouring the amendment; though he believed every thing of this kind had come from the opposite quarter. He asked who it was that told the committee "that there are persons within these walls whose object was to overthrow the government?" And here he would remark, that when the observation was made, the persons charged should have been pointed out; as, making the observation without pointing out the persons, was an illiberal and ungenerous general reflection. Who was it that said, that the present question was, "the government and the people on one side, and the gentleman from Virginia, and his friends on the other?

Did that member suppose, the favourers of the amendment, were less independent in their sentiments, and less friends of the American people than he was? When he looked round that committee, amongst the friends of amendment, he saw men who ranked high in the estimation of the American people, whose characters were well known, and it would be heard with astonishment that a doubt injurious to them had ever been entertained in this house. Mr. C said, he believed the time he had allotted himself was expired, and sat down.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

(Debate to be continued.)

TUESDAY—JANUARY 29.

The bill appropriating money for holding a treaty with the Indians claiming land in the states of Tennessee or N. Carolina, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dwight Foster from the committee of claims, made a report unfavourable on the petitions of Edgar and M'Comb, claiming lands of the United States, which was read and committed.

Mr. Findley presented the petition of sundry citizens of the four western counties of Pennsylvania, praying for compensation for damages sustained from the troops of the United States during the insurrection—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Harper presented the memorial of Thomas Hutchins, praying for an additional compensation for the services of his father, who was geographer general to the United States—Referred to the same committee,

Mr. Sitgreaves said, as it was yesterday said that the rules for the house respecting the appointment of committees did not apply to the present case, it would be well for the house to settle a question before it proceeded to the election of managers of the impeachment which might arise in the business, viz. whether a majority or a plurality of votes were to make a choice. He therefore proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house.

"Resolved, that in the ballot for managers on the part of this house, of the impeachment against Wm. Blount, a majority of the whole number of members present shall make a choice; that if more than eleven members shall have a majority eleven of of the highest shall be chosen; and if any two or more members having a majority of votes and shall be equal in number, the same shall be decided by a new ballot."

The sergeant at arms proceeded to collect the ballots, which being done, the speaker appointed Mr. D. Foster and Mr. Jones as Tellers.

Having examined the votes, (which took up nearly two hours), Mr. D. Foster reported, that the Tellers had performed the business assigned them, and found the whole number of votes to be ninety-one, and that consequently 46 made a choice, and that the following nine gentlemen, and no more were elected, viz.

Mr. Sitgreaves	76 votes.
Mr. Bayard	69 do.
Mr. Harper	65 do.
Mr. Gordon	62 do.
Mr. Pinckney	53 do.
Mr. Dana	52 do.
Mr. Baldwin	48 do.
Mr. Sewell	46 do.
Mr. Hosmer	46 do.

Mr. Baldwin said, that perceiving some of the committee which had formerly acted on this business, did not possess so much confidence as others, he should beg the house to excuse him from serving as one of the managers of the impeachment.

Mr. Brooks thought it was curious, that after having obtained a majority of votes, the gentleman from Georgia should complain of not having the confidence of the house. Did the gentleman expect to receive the whole 91 votes? Except a better reason was given, he hoped the gentleman would not be excused from serving. He was astonished to hear the reason which had been given. Did the gentleman wish the voice of *feeble minorities* to shew confidence instead of majorities? If so, his wish would not, he believed, be the wish of the house.

Mr. Baldwin said the gentleman from New-York had misunderstood him. He did not say that he did not possess the confidence of the house; but "that some members of the committee appeared not to possess so much the confidence of the house, as others."

Mr. Thatcher asked the number of votes which the gentleman from Georgia had received. On being informed, he hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion, since he would see that none of the committee possessed the entire confidence of the house.

Mr. Baldwin said he had stated the reasons of his request, and hoped the sense of the house would be taken upon it.

Mr. Pinckney hoped the question would not be taken. If any question could have come before the house, on which members should have divested themselves of all idea of party, this was such an one. He trusted there was a general wish in the house to sift this matter to the bottom. If he understood the gentleman from Georgia, his objection did not arise from his not having had more votes, but because another member of the committee was not elected. If this was his objection, at this period, it was not complete. The house had yet a further ballot to make, and the gentleman alluded to might be elected, and then, consistent with his own feelings, he might serve. Mr. P. said he was himself unwell, and not in the house when the ballots were collected, or he certainly should have voted for all the members of the committee.

Mr. Baldwin persisted in his motion, which was carried, there being 48 votes for it.

A new ballot then took place for three additional members. The votes having been collected, tha tellers counted them as before and reported the whole number of votes was 91; but that no member had a higher number of votes than 37, and consequently that no election had taken place. Messrs. Dawson, Dennis, Gordon and Gallatin had the highest number of votes.

Mr. Gordon moved that the choice of the four remaining managers should be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Gallatin hoped not.

Mr. Sewall wished the business to be postponed, as by to-morrow gentlemen might reconcile their differences of opinion on the subject. He wished it also, because he had a subject to lay before the house, which he thought of importance to be settled before they separated.

Mr. Macon was yesterday in favour of adjournment; but experience had convinced him he was wrong. He hoped the business would be proceeded with.

The motion was negatived 55 to 35.

A fresh ballot was then proceeded with; which, upon the votes being examined, proved as before, a nullity, no member having a majority of votes. We believe this time Messrs. Dennis, Evans, Gordon and Gallatin had the highest number of votes.

Mr. Harper hoped the farther proceeding upon this business would be postponed till to-morrow, that gentlemen might have an opportunity of understanding each other.

The motion was carried, there being 48 votes in favour of it.

Mr. Sewall rose to bring forward the business which he had mentioned; when

A motion was made to adjourn, which was negatived, there being only 13 votes in favour of it.

Mr. Sewall then said, he believed the business which he had to lay before the house would require secresy, as it was a subject which would considerably affect the feelings of the members of the house. He therefore moved that the galleries might be cleared, which was accordingly done.

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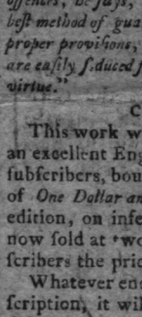

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January 31. 22WTA

By Authority

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fifth Congress of the United States:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

To prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the house of representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That where any person, from and after the passing of this act, shall intend to contest an election for any member or members of the house of representatives of the United States, or to support any such election so intended to be contested, and shall be desirous of obtaining testimony respecting such election, it shall be lawful for such person to make application to any judge of the courts of the United States, or to any chancellor, justice, or judge of a superior or county court, or court of common pleas of any state, or to any mayor, recorder or intendant of a town or city, who shall thereupon, issue his warrant of summons, directed to all such witnesses as shall be named to him by such applicant, or his agent duly authorised for that purpose, and requiring the attendance of such witnesses, before him, at some convenient time and place, to be expressed in the warrant, in order to be then and there examined, in the manner herein after provided, touching the subject matter of the aforesaid application.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every such witness, as is abovementioned, shall be duly served with such warrant, by a copy thereof being delivered to him or her, or left at his or her usual place of abode; and that such service shall be made a convenient time before the day on which the attendance of such witness is required, which time the magistrate issuing the warrant is hereby authorised and required to fix, for each witness, at the time of issuing it, having respect to the circumstances of such witness, and the distance of his or her residence from the place of attendance.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person being summoned in the manner above directed, and refusing or neglecting to attend, pursuant to such summons, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable accident, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by the party at whose instance the warrant of summons was issued, and for his use, by action of debt in any court, or before any other tribunal of the United States, or any state, having jurisdiction to the amount of such penalty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the magistrate issuing the aforesaid warrant of summons, shall, at the time of issuing it, cause to be made out, under his hand, and delivered to the said applicant, or his agent authorised as aforesaid, a notification directed to the opposite party, and stating the time and object of the aforesaid application, the name of the applicant, and the time and place fixed for the examination of the witnesses; which notification the said applicant, or his agent as aforesaid, shall cause to be served on the said opposite party, by delivering to him, or leaving at his usual place of abode, a copy thereof, a convenient time before the day fixed for the aforesaid examination; which time the magistrate granting the said notification shall fix, at the time of granting it, having respect to the distance of the said party's place of residence from that appointed for the examination; which examination shall not be proceeded in, unless proof be made by affidavit in writing, of the due service of such notification, or unless the party on whom such service is hereby directed to be made, shall attend at the time and place aforesaid, by himself or his agent duly authorised, and consent to the said examination; which consent shall be certified by the magistrate.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all witnesses who shall attend, pursuant to the said summons, and all other witnesses who shall be produced at the time and place aforesaid, by either of the parties, or their or either of their agents duly authorised, shall then and there be examined on oath or affirmation, by the magistrate who issued the warrant of summons aforesaid, or, in case of his absence, by any other such magistrate as is authorised by this act to issue such warrant, touching all such matters and things respecting the election about to be contested, as shall be proposed by either of the parties aforesaid, or by their, or either of their agents duly authorised; the testimony given on which examination, together with the questions proposed by the parties aforesaid, or their agents, or either of them, to the witnesses, respectively, the said magistrate is hereby authorised and required to cause to be reduced to writing, in his presence, and in the presence of the parties or their agents, if attending, and to be duly attested by the witnesses, respectively. After which he shall transmit the said testimony, duly certified under his hand, covered and sealed up, to the clerk of the house of representatives of the United States, for the time being, together with a copy of the warrant of summons, and notification issued in that behalf, and the original affidavit proving the service of such notification.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any judge, justice, chancellor, mayor, recorder or intendant as is aforesaid, to whom the application herein mentioned shall be made, shall, by reason of sickness, necessary absence, or unavoidable accident, be rendered unable to attend at the time and place fixed for the examination aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to certify the matter, and the proceedings had by him in that behalf, to any other magistrate of any of the descriptions aforesaid, which said magistrate thereupon, shall be, and hereby is authorized to attend at such time and place, and to proceed touching the said examinations, in all respects, as the magistrate issuing the warrant of summons, might have done, by virtue of this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That where no such magistrate as is herein authorized to receive applications as aforesaid, and proceed upon them, shall reside within any district for which an election about to be contested, shall have been held, it shall be lawful to make such application to any two justices of the peace residing within the said district, who are hereby authorized in such case, to receive such application, and jointly to proceed upon it in the manner herein before directed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every witness attending by virtue of such warrant of summons as is herein directed to be issued, shall be allowed the sum of seventy-five cents for each days attendance, and the further sum of five cents, for every mile necessarily travelled in going and returning which allowance shall be ascertained and certified by the magistrate taking the examination, and shall be paid by the party at whose instance such witness was summoned: And such witness shall have an action for the recovery of the said allowance before any court, or magistrate having competent jurisdiction, according to the laws of the United States, or of any State, in which action the certificate of the magistrate taking the said examination shall be evidence.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That each judge, justice, chancellor, mayor, recorder, intendant and justice of the peace, who shall be necessarily employed, pursuant to the direction of this act, and all sheriffs, constables or other officers who may be employed to serve any of the warrants of summons or notifications herein provided for, shall have and receive from the party at whose instance such service shall have been performed, such fee or fees, as are or may be allowed for similar services in the States wherein such service shall be rendered, respectively.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the first session of the sixth Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

United States
January 22, 1798.
Approved
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January, 30.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a daring robbery and burglary was committed at the house at Bellevue. Mr. Fisher the keeper of the house arose at the alarm, and while descending the stairs was fired on, then knocked down. He saw five men, four of whom were blacked, and the fifth with a white frock over his head. The villains took Mr. Fisher up stairs, beat his wife then tied them together by the neck. They placed a guard over an old man who was lying in another room, and then proceeded to ransack the house of whatever cash they could find, with several articles of value, such as silver spoons, cloathing, &c.—They were all armed with swords and pistols.

The attempt of this desperate gang of villains should excite the vigilance of our citizens to guard against their future depredations; and if possible to bring them to an early apprehension.

HARTFORD, January 25.

Last Saturday, as Mr. Daniel Phelps, of Lebanon (N. H.) was coming down on Connecticut river in a sleigh, his horses broke through the ice at Nonhampton; when, shocking to relate! his wife, with a child of six years old, were drowned. With the greatest difficulty, Mr. Phelps had his own life saved. His sleigh, horses, and 400 dollars in cash, with his affectionate consort and loving child, were all carried under the ice. The child however was discovered and taken out by some persons who immediately went to their assistance, but not until it expired. Nothing more could be found. The particulars of this melancholly scene we have not yet heard.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 20, 1797.

"A summary of the correspondence between Mr. Pickering and Mr. Monroe was lately published from the Gazette Nationale of Paris, with a very judicious note from the Editor, which overset Mr. Monroe's reasoning very completely. This affair having been read by the corps diplomatique, has been a good deal the subject of conversation, and Mr. Monroe's conduct has of course excited universal contempt.',

WORCESTER, January 24.

On Sunday, the 14th inst. towards night, the dwelling house of Mr. William Howe, Innholder in Brookfield, with a considerable part of the household furniture, was consumed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by a small child, with a candle, in the chamber near the centre of the house. The flames had made such progress, previous to the discovery, that the activity and alertness of the people, who thronged together, could only be exercised for the security of adjacent buildings, and the furniture &c. in the house Notwithstanding every exertion, six beds with the bedding, a chest of linen and a number of other articles, were lost. It was a favourable circumstance to the neighbourhood, that the air was unusually calm; otherwise, a large number of buildings, probably, must have been reduced to ashes.

The next evening, a number of inhabitants of Brookfield collected at capt. Draper's, to begin a subscription for the relief of Mr. Howe, and his distressed family. Upwards of six hundred and forty dollars were immediately subscribed; and there is no doubt but a handsome addition will speedily be made to that sum.

ALEXANDRIA January 24.

The brig Phœbe, Capt Hacket, 64 days from Nantz bound to Boston, put into Norfolk the 14th inst. through fires of weather. In this vessel came passengers captains Lathrop, of Norwich; Holmes, and Choate, of Boston; and Russell, of Salem—all of whom had their vessels condemned at Nantz. In a letter published by these gentlemen in the Norfolk Herald, of 17 American vessels taken into Nantz, 15 have been condemned, and among them is the brig Catherine, Cazneau, from this port. "Most of these vessels" they remark "have been captured upwards of five months ago; the cargoes taken out before trial; some of them laid up four months before judgment was pronounced, and the crews turned on shore, to starve in the streets, or go a privateering."

Extract of a letter from a young man on board the Saratoga, to his father in this town, dated

Ship Saratoga, Lying in Charleston Roads, Jan 9.

"We are now ready for sea, and are only waiting for a wind. Mr. CLINGMAN arrived here yesterday from Alexandria. There is a talk of the ship's going to the East Indies, before we come back; we go from Bremen to the Isle of France, thence to Mecca, up the Red Sea, to Jerusalem. If so, we shall be gone about 17 or 18 months. There is some dispute about the ship, I am certain, in Alexandria, for Clingman durst not go on shore here, for fear of being taken up. He came here post haste, and ordered the ship away immediately; but the wind being ahead, we could not get out of the roads; and he will not allow a boat to come on board. I will write you again from Bremen."

*** This holy PILGRIM has decamped from Alexandria, after swindling the merchants there out of 50,000 dollars. A pretty democratic trick!

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 31.

MR. FENNO,

A misrepresentation of the transaction which happened yesterday, in the House of Representatives, between Mr. Lyon and Mr. Griswold, having been published this morning in the Aurora, the following more correct statement of the fact is handed to you to prevent the injury which that misrepresentation seems designed to do the character of an injured man.

Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, while the members were balloting for Managers to conduct the Impeachment of William Blount, Mr. Lyon, standing by the Bar of the House, and addressing himself to a circle, of which Mr. Griswold was one, made the following observations—"That the Representatives in Congress from the State of Connecticut, were conducting in the House in direct opposition to the wishes of their constituents—that they were pursuing their own interest, and cared nothing about the public—their object being to obtain offices for themselves—and that it mattered not whether the office was worth one thousand or nine thousand dollars—that the Representatives of that State were administering opium to their Constituents, to lull them asleep—and that if he should go into that state, and take on himself the management of a printing press, for six or twelve months, he could effect a Revolution, change the whole politics of the State, and turn out the present Representatives.

On which Mr. Griswold replied to Mr. Lyon, that he was much mistaken; for he could not produce the effect if he should go into Connecticut or change the opinion of the meanest hostler.

Mr. Lyon said he knew the temper of the people of Connecticut, he had to fight them in his own district, whenever they came there. Mr. Griswold asked him whether he fought them with a wooden sword: upon which, Mr. Lyon spat in Mr. Griswold's face

Mr. Griswold from respect to the house, and being instantly cautioned by some of his friends, repressed his indignation.

The motion to take up the subject in the house, was made without the previous knowledge of Mr. Griswold.

The Committee appointed on this subject, have not yet made any report.

This morning, the House of Representatives completed the list of Managers of the Impeachment of William Blount, by electing Mr. Evans, Mr. Dennis and Mr. Imlay.

A melancholy accident happened in this city yesterday afternoon, which we trust will operate as a caution to persons using the present fashionable amusement of sleighing, particularly in the city. A party of gentleman were riding along Front near Pine street when their horses took fright and ran off the gentlemen threw themselves out of the sleigh, without receiving any particular injury, but the horses ran upon the foot pavement with the sleigh, and killed one woman and very much injured another!

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. George Fisher, to Miss Mary Roberson; and on Monday evening, also by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Abraham Boyer, to Miss Eunice Howell.

The legislature of Maryland at their late session passed 122 acts.

NASSAU, January 12.

Yesterday arrived here his majesty's ship Andromeda, captain Taylor, his majesty's ship Lynx, Captain Hall, and a Spanish brig from Campeachy to Havanna, prize to the Ranger and Primrose, privateers, of this port.

His majesty's ship Prevoyante, Captain Wemyss, arrived here to day from Tybee.

Commodore Rickets, with the Magicienne and Dilligence, had returned from Laguira, without effecting the object of his mission, the Spanish commandant saying he could not deliver up the Hermione, or her piratical crew, without others for that purpose from his Court.

The Magicieune and Diligence, on their return to the Mole, went into a Bay, on the north west coast of Porto-Rico, and cut out from thence eight sail of vessels, viz. 7 merchantmen, chiefly English and American prizes, and one French privateer. The Magicienne sustained some trifling injury from the fire of the Battery on shore. All the prizes had arrived at the Mole.

An enterprize was lately formed against the French post at the Platform, which succeeded completely: all the works, stores, and artillery being destroyed,

A large body of troops was momently expected at the Mole, from Europe.—The force of the French at Cape Francois, was estimated at 200 European and 20:0 black troops.—Toussant was at Gonaives—Barney was at the Cape in bad health, and in disgrace.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The United States brig Sophia, capt Maley, arrived at New-York on Monday, from the Havannah.

The brig Charlotte, Penrose, and sloop Mary, Gamble, from hence, have arrived at the Havannah.

An embargo that had existed at the Havannah for three weeks, was taken off the 11th inst. when the schooner Maria, Flinn, of this port, sailed for St. Thomas's.

The ship Iris, ——, of and from Hamburgh to this port, which was spoke on the coast the 29th ult. is supposed to have gone into Newbern, N. C.

New-York, Jan. 30.

ARRIVED	DAYS.
Brig Sophia, Maley	Havanna 17
Schr. Mary, Howard	Norfolk 7
Nancy, Black,	Ditto
Sloop Dove, Coffin,	Charleston

List of vessels sailed in company with the brig Sophia, arrived here on Sunday from Havanna, in 14 days:

Ship Abigail, Hare, of and for Baltimore; schr. Barbara, White, ditto; schr. Felicity, ditto; captain Eveleth, of Alexandria, and bound to Baltimore; a northward brig, Web, of Salem, for Baltimore; do. Godfrey, do. a Newburyport ship, Ham, for do. captain Watson, in a schooner of and for Philadelphia; capt. Flin, in a schr. of Philad. for St. Thomas; capt. Levering in a schooner of and for Alexandria; capt Hazard in a brig of and for Charleston.

Left at the Havanna, the Halcion, Smithwick, of Baltimore, schr. Hawk, Berry, of do. brig Russell, Prince, of Charleston, and several others, names unknown.

Baltimore, January 27.

The schr. Polly, Booth, of and from Baltimore, bound to St. Jago de Cuba was captured by a French privateer, carried into Jean Rabel and acquitted; and in a second attempt to reach St. Jago de Cuba, was captured by an English sloop of war, carried into Kingston, cargo condemned and vessel libelled. Charleston paper.

Arrived at Fort M'Henry.

The brig Rebecca, of Philadelphia, Andrew Arnold, master, 35 days from Jacmel and Aux-Cayes, bound for Philadelphia, having met with very severe weather on the coast. Having been blown off the capes of Delaware, was obliged to bear away for the first port; not being able to get a pilot and being unacquainted with the Norfolk passage was necessitated to run up the bay for this port.

Vessels left at Jacmel, Dec. 1.

Brig ——, Reece of Baltimore
Schr. Eagle, Anderson, to sail in 15 days
Schr. ——, Lilly of Baltimore
Brig Friendship, Clark, Philadelphia
Schr. Huzzy, ——, Portland
Do. Sally, Beck, Georgetown, Potomac—capt. sick
Do. Molly, Molton, Newbury port
Brig ——, Whitehouse, condemned as unfit for service.

Left at Aux-Cayes, Dec. 22.

Brig Eliza, Townsend, Salem
Do. Coats, Johnson, Newport
Do. Swallow, Stoder, New-York
Do. Fair American, Burk, Philadelphia—to sail about the 5th January
Do. Polly and Betsey, Townsend, Boston
Do. Charles, Crofton, Philadelphia, to sail in 3 days for Petit Guave—mate dead and two people sick
Do. Relief, Mandual, Philadelphia—to sail in two days for St. Domingo; all his people dead
—Do. William, Hurst, Baltimore
Sch. Eliza, Bethwood, Charleston
Do. Mary, Est. ro sail for Charleston in 2 days
Do. Enterprize, Blackburn, New Hampshire, captain dead, mate taken command
Do. Ann, Johnson, Portland.
Do. Linnet, Williams, Ipswich—capt. dead, mate taken command
Do. Argus, Randall, Portland
And several other vessels, names unknown.

Chief of the above vessels have been waiting a long time for their payment from administration; not being satisfied with taking our cargoes, and paying us in produce, at what price and time they please, they now compel us to pave their streets; what they next will do is hard to determine—Captain Arnold was detained two days, they refusing to clear him out, until he would bring three boat loads of sand to fill up their streets.

December 28th, off the Isle of Pine's spoke the brig Industry, ——, 10 days out from Jamaica, bound for Boston.

January 6, off the north side of Cuba, fell in with, and was boarded by a New-Providence privateer schooner, the Hawk, of ten guns, capt. Cook, who, after examining his papers, letters, &c. politely dismissed him.

Jan. 7. fell in with, and boarded by a New-Providence privateer brig, of 18 guns, called the Lark, captian Cobern, who after examining his papers, also politely dismissed him.

Arrived last night at the fort, a brig under Swedish colors. Also the schooner Mary of Alexandria, capt. Evelith.

The schooner Barbara, capt. Joseph White jun. fifteen days from the Havanna. Capt. White was embargoed about three weeks at the Havannah, where the Vera Cruz fleet with a large quantity of specie, had arrived, about the 7th inst.

Two Spanish frigates with dollars, bound to Porto Rico, touched on Salt Key, one of which was left there, after taking out the valuables and destroying the ship; the other returned to Havanna with an account of the misfortune.

Capt. White sailed from Havannah in company with a large fleet of American vessels, among them were the

Ship ——, capt. Ham, of Newburyport, bound to Charleston.
Abigail, capt. ——, bound to Baltimore; parted with her off cape Hatteras.
United States brig Sophia—very leaky.
Brig Friendship, of Boston, capt Godfrey bound to Baltimore.
Nancy, of Salem, bound to Salem.
Schr. ——, of Philadelphia, capt. Watson bound to New York.
——, Flynn, of do. bound to St. Thomas.
Felicity, Kearny.
Exchange, of Alexandria, Lovering.
Sisters, of Norfolk, Hartley.

NORFOLK, January 20.

In a Liverpool paper of the 10th of November, we have an account of the capture of the ship Jeanie, Captain Alexander M'Gregor, on the 9th of October, by a French privateer of 16 guns and 115 men, named the La Hazard. The Jeanie was bound from Liverpool to this state, and notwithstanding her very inferior force, having only 10 guns and 12 men, she maintained an engagement which continued upwards of three hours and forty five minutes, during which time a number of the privateer's men were killed and wounded, and both vessels considerably shattered. The Jeanie was soon after re-taken by the Anson British frigate, and sent into Falmouth; but, we are sorry to find that the brave M'Gregor was carried into Rochelle.

Yesterday arrived the schr. Somerset, capt. Stevens, 32 days from Gonaives bound to Baltimore, but having sprung a leak, and being short of provisions, put in here. Captain Stevens has furnished us with the following.

Left at Gonaives 19th December:

Ship Ardent, Greybell of Baltimore
Brig Industry, Bishop, of do. for adjudication.
Schr. Thetis, How, do. do.
Suffolk, Clark, of New-York
Dove, Spooner of Boston.

The Dove was bound to Gonaives, but was captured by a republican barge and carried into the platform, where his hatches were broke open, and his cargo taken from him without any hopes of being indemnified.

The above schr. Thetis, capt. How, tho bound to a French port, was brought in as a prize to a republican barge, and detained as a prisoner for five days on board his vessel, under a guard, who threatened to shoot capt. Stevens for going along side.

On the 2d December the above brig Industry was brought in; she had been taken several days before and carried into the Platform, where a number of blacks and men of colour came on board, broke open the hatches, and took out between two and three hundred barrels of flour, and sent the brig for Gonaives, declaring her to be a good prize.

December 16, arrived there there the sch. Amelia, of and for Philadelphia from Petit Guave, with only the captain and mate on board (all his sailors having died at Petit Guave.) He was working into the harbor to obtain seamen, when he was boarded by a privateer and brot in as a prize, and her hatches sealed down.

On the 19th December the sloop Dolphin, of and from Philadelphia bound to Leogane was brought in a prize.

The whole of the above vessels were bound to French ports. There are from 10 to 15 barges out of Gonaives, who capture every American they can come across, no matter where bound.

Two days previous to capt. Stevens sailing, it was currently reported that the sloop Hope, capt. Bewel, of and for Charleston from Petit Guave, was boarded by a French barge off the west end of Ganuba island, who made the capt. and mate jump overboard, and put the rest of the crew to death. In the Caicos passage spoke the brig Thomas, capt. Parker, from Port-de-Paix bound to Charleston, who gave the same information.

ARRIVED.

Ship Jackson, Rea,	St. Vincent's
Brig Democrat, Baldy.	Jamaica
Williamson, Albay,	C. N. Mole
Two Sisters, Romaine,	Porto Rico
Schr. Hazard, Hill,	Guadaloupe
Sloop Lydia, Nicholson,	Antigua

BOSTON, January. 23.

CAPTURE of TERNATE.

Accounts are received, via Batavia, of a late date, that the British have extended their conquests in India, to the Island of Ternate, the most northerly of the Moluccas, formerly celebrated for their Clove-trees but which the Dutch, in the reign of James I. transplanted principally to the famous Island of Amboyna, where their enormities convinced the world that Hollanders could be cruel.

NEW-THEATRE.

(By Desire.)
THIS EVENING,
JANUARY 30,
Will be presented the Comedy of
VIVES AS THEY WERE and MAIDS AS THEY ARE
To which will be added the musical drama of
HUNT THE SLIPPER
Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.
☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

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BY *JAMES WOODHOUSE*, M. D.
Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, &c.

AT PRESENT EVERY THING THAT IS NOT DENOMINATED CHEMISTRY, IS BUT A SMALL PART OF A SYSTEM OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE.
Prieſtley on Air.

THE cheſt connected with this book is one foot and a half long, one foot broad, and about the ſame height. It conſiſts of two apartments. The upper one contains twenty two bottles filled with the following teſts, in as pure a ſtate as poſſible.

1. Sulphuric acid
2. Nitric acid
3. Muriatic acid
4. Carbonic acid
5. Oxalic acid
6. Acohol of galls
7. Solution o pot aſh
8. Pot aſh in powder
9. Ammoniac
10. Solution of the ſulphate of iron
11. Solution of the ſulphate of copper
12. Solution of mercury in the nitric acid
13. Solution of ſilver in the nitric acid
14. Solution of corroſive ſublimate
15. Solution of the acetate of lead
16. Solution of arſenic
17. Solution of the muriated barytes
18. Sulphate of magneſia
19. Lime water
20. Pruſſiate of lime
21. Pruſſiate of pot aſh
22. Ammoniate of copper

The lower apartment is a drawer, in which the philoſophical apparatus is placed, and a number of agents folded up in paper, as

1. Strips of paper ſtained blue by the tincture of litmus
2. Litmus paper turned red in an acid
3. A ſmall bag, containing genuine litmus
4. Paper, dyed yellow by turmeric
5. Turmeric paper, turned brown by an alkali
6. Paper, dyed red by Brazil wood
7. Brazil wood paper, ſtained purple by an alkali
8. Zinc, in ſmall pieces
9. Copper, in ſmall pieces
10. red lead
11. Iron filings
12. Sulphate of copper
13. Nitrat of copper
14. Muriate of ammoniac
15. Acetate of lead
16. Carbonate of lime
17. Sulphur

The Apparatus conſiſts of

1. Glaſs ſyphons
2. A blow pipe, of tin, copper, or ſilver
3. A magnet
4. An inflammable air piſtol
5. A glaſs funnel
6. A meaſure for liquids
7. A ſmall peſtle and mortar
8. Scales and weights

The book is a duodecimo of 56 pages; containing a method of performing one hundred experiments, the greater part of which are made in a common wine glaſs, and many of which are the moſt brilliant which occur in the ſcience of Chemiſtry. An explanation is given of the phenomena which take place in each experiment, and a ſimple manner is laid down of preparing moſt of the teſts when expended.

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January 2 mt&tf3t

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The following among others are the principal Subjects of this uſeful Work

Female Education. Of the mode of introducing Young Women into general ſociety. Female Converſation and Epiſtolary Correſpondence.—Dreſs. Amuſements. Exceſs in the purſuit of Amuſements. Employment of Time. Conſiderations antecedent to marriage. Duties of matrimonial Life, with a view to different Situations and Circumſtances. Parental Duties. Duties of the middle period of Life. Duties of the Decline of Life.

☞ From the title of the foregoing work it may perhaps be imagined, that the Enquiry is altogether and excluſively directed to the duties of the Female Sex: It therefore, may not be unneceſſary, or unuſeful, to remark, that many of the chapters contain matter relative to the conduct of both ſexes, and particularly thoſe which relate to the duties of Matrimonial Life—Parental Duties—Duties of the Middle Period—and of the Decline of Life.—And the reader of either ſex that peruſes this work with a view of gaining information leading to ſubſtantial pleaſure, will aſſuredly not be diſappointed. In fact, it is a work intereſting to the happineſs of ſociety, and muſt be uſeful wherever read; tending not only to point out in eaſy and engaging language, the paths that lead the youthful mind to happineſs and comfort, but thoſe alſo, in the walk of which, the parent and the middle period of life ſhall find ſincere delight, and declining years render themſelves comfortable and happy with all around them.

Philad. Jan. 29. *3t

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where chair books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15 §

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale, No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY

January 12 3taw6w.

For Amſterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter;
WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

november 24. 6

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum. Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to diſpoſe of,
A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

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Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Creſſener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Biſhop Newton, and
Biſhop Chandler.	Biſhop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Beſides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illuſtrations of prophecy; it contains a conſiderable number of facts or obſervations on the ſymbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uſes, and obſcurity of the apocalypſe, and the genuineneſs of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of chriſtianity in the fourth century; on the diſperſion and reſtoration of the Jews, the hiſtory of the falſe Meſſiahs who have appeared among them, and the reaſons in ſupport of the conjecture that the Afghans are the deſcendants of the ten tribes; on the right of reſiſtance to oppreſſion; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the cauſes of the deciine and fall of the roman empire; on the cuſtoms of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conqueſts of thoſe nations, and thoſe of the Turks; on the uſurpation of the Mamalukes, and the paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Conſtantine, Juſtinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the ſcarcity of books in the dark ages, and the cauſes of the decli of literature; on the rapid riſe of the French monarchy, and the cauſes of its fall; on the inconſiſtencies in the political characters of biſhops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which chriſtianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the eſtabliſhment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in theſe volumes, thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject will, it is preſumed, wiſh to peruſe or conſult them, becauſe the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at leaſt if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are eaſily acceſſible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furniſhed with indexes, and a copious table of contents.

Jan 22 2aw3w

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Iſterioides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society, &c. *3m§

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and
a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,
A large quantity of Clocks and
Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Eiles and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 16 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia.

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as uſual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewiſe, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thoſe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, maſter, captured by a Spaniſh privateer and ſold at Ceuta in laſt December, may receive intereſting information reſpecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the ſea-port towns of the United States will render a ſervice to the concerned, by inſerting the above in their newſpapers. Jan. 3.

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongſt which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenihs	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements;

IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1ſt, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practiſed, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged inſtruments. To check in future ſuch impoſitions, it has been thought adviſeable; that all perſons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal repreſentative, or by virtue of any inſtrument or deed of tranſfer, be required to forward their reſpective claims to the War Office, on or before the firſt day of January 1799 in order that ſuch claims may be duly examined, adjuſted and determined upon.

To ſubſtantiate ſuch claims, a ſtrict obſervance of the rules heretofore iſſued from the War Office will be indiſpenſable; and in addition to what is required by the ſaid rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, muſt alſo ſet forth the place of reſidence and occupation of the claimant or perſon making ſuch acknowledgment; and when the proof of perſonal knowledge is by a witneſs or witneſſes, their place or places of reſidence muſt be ſet forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

To be Exchanged for

Britiſh, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan 15. §

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subſcriber is emboldened to iſſue propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their firſt meeting in 1775, to the preſent time.

This work ſhall be printed with a new type, made for the purpoſe; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 months.—Caſh to be paid on delivery.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the ſcarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is ſufficient to juſtify the printer in his hope of meeting with that ſucceſs, which he is certain the enterprize deſerves.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 27. d 6t

Philadelphia & Lancaſter Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per ſhare was declared for the laſt half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a reſolution of the Stockholders the 12th June laſt.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treaſurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaſter Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 m&waw3w

A Gardener wanted.

A perſon well acquainted with gardening, and who would occaſionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road, or No. 109, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. A ſingle man would be preferede

Jan. 20. 2awtf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment; to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſt'r.*

January 4. dtf

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 29 1797. 6

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the township of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subſcriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797. the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. 6w

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet; to be under the ſuperindance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to be under the ſuperindance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

The Subſcriber,

Informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inſpection ſince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ſt ult. and will during the preſent month remain open at his Counting-houſe in Cheſnut Street for their further inveſtigation and ſcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ſt 1798.

The Subſcriber

INFORMS thoſe whom it may intereſt or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-ſixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-houſe in this city, on the ſubject of his petition for the benefit of the Inſolvent Law—and that their attendance is deſired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs now well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to MR. GEORGE L LINDT, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.

Boſton, Jan. 16. 25—2aw6w

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to ſerve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and underſtands houſe work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th ſtreet.

Jan. 22. *eod2w

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do.
} Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Purſuant to the laſt Will

Teſtament of Joſ. Henſzey, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Merchants Houſe, in Second ſtreet, on Wedneſday inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening—

A VALUABLE LOT or piece of ground ſituated on the weſt ſide of Delaware Eighth beginning at the corner of Lombard ſtreet extending northward 82 feet, thence weſtward 188 feet, and northward 40 feet, to an eight feet alley, thence along the ſaid alley weſtward to a 20 feet wide alley, called Blackberry alley thence extending by the ſaid alley 122 feet, to Lombard ſtreet, and eaſtward by the ſaid ſtreet 188 feet to the place of beginning. The ſituation of this lot is pleaſant and in an improving part of the city (a large three ſtory brick meſſuage of 48 feet in front, having been lately finiſhed immediately appoſite) it has four fronts, and may be conveniently divided into ten building lots from 20 to 22 feet in front, which will readily yield the purchaſer an annual income of 450 dollars or more at the cuſtomary price for lots near the ſame ſituation.

Alſo a two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Blackberry alley, containing in breadth on the ſaid alley 42 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet. There is a frame ſtable on the back part of the lot.

One yearly rent charge of forty ſhillings, iſſuing out of a lot or piece of ground ſituated in Artillery Lane (in the Northern Liberties) on which is erected a brick meſſuage.

Alſo one other yearly rent charge of 5l. iſſuing out of a lot or piece of ground ſituated in Duke ſtreet (commonly called Artillery Lane) on which is erected a frame meſſuage.

Alſo, 200 acres of land, ſituated in the county of Weſtmoreland, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, lying in the 6th diſtrict of donation lands, numbered 1300, patented in 1786, bounded eaſt by lots 119 and 120, ſouth by 1301, weſt by 1281, north by 1299.

Alſo, one military land warrant for 1

Likewiſe, a very valuable lot or piece with a three ſtory commodious brick frame kitchen, ſituated on the eaſt ſide ſtreet from Schuylkill, and north ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, containing on Second feet, and on Saſſafras or Race ſtreet There are erected on the premiſes beſides dwelling, a convenient Barn and Stable ly large to accommodate ſeveral cows, a ber of neat ſummer-houſes in the garden ty of trees, ſome of which are fruit, pump with excellent water in the yard. perty is not more than two ſquares from which will be highly advantageous to it years.

Part of this eſtate is leaſed for 200 annum, of which two years from the 25th March next, are unexpired,

A Share in the Philadelphia Library will likewiſe be ſold.

Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale.

Any perſon wiſhing to view the property will pleaſe to applp to

JOHN WARNER, at No. 28, north 4th ſtreet, or to EDWARD CUTBUSH, No. 19, ſouth 4th ſtreet. } *Executors.*

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

The holders of the notes, acceptances, endorſements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wedneſday, the 14th February next, is the laſt day, on which they can admit ſubſcriptions to the fund aſſigned to them for the payment of ſaid engagements; and that holders, who do not on or before that make their ſubſcriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Jan. 29.

IN THE PRESS,
And ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,
A PLAN

for eſtabliſhing a GENERAL MARINE SOCIETY and Syſtems of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

Now printed for the benefit of that Inſtitution

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an uſeleſs purpoſe which taking the ſeamen from merchantmen idle in port, and trading would be as unprofitably employed, if the all thoſe ſeamen of ſkill and courage on board of war, would give them protection and their ſafety. We have enough for both purpoſes and the cultivating hand of attention alone is ing to multiply their number. "Money may all naval ſtores, except mariners; but, ſupply of them, is preſerved, no wealth able to procure them."

January 30.

Surveyor General's Office.

December 2, 1797.

ON a releaſe of ſurvey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, ſituate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, ſurveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Eſq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The firſt Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, they having at leaſt thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Luſborough.

January 26 §tiF2wtm

Coppper for Sheathiag,

For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-ſtreet, near Fifth.

January 29 d1w

Flax Seed for Sale.

Apply to GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25 South Third ſtreet.

Jan. 27. dtf

Genteel Boarding and Lodging.

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch-ſtreet.

Jan. 27. d2w

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-ſtreet, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnerſhip between them and Joſeph B. Barry, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent. Cavanagh and Hearn have juſt received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahegony, which they intend to ſell on very reaſonable terms for caſh. Orders from the country moſt punctually executed. Veneers of all kinds cut as uſual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w